of Gettysburg as

HE CHARGED UPON THE BLOODY ANGLE.

Hancock's Monument.

A claim is made by Sergeant Wood, of

Pickett's Brigade, that he was the man who

honor that may be connected with the act,

and the claim is put forward for him by the

brother of his commanding officer. Cir-

cumstantial details are given, which inci-

dentally recalls to memory one of the blood-

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

the honor of having wounded General Hancock on the battlefield of Gettysburg, is

put forward in the person of Sergeant

Wood, of Company H, Fifty-sixth Regi-

ment, Garnett's Brigade and Pickett's Di-

vision. The claim is made in his behalf by

Agustus Michie, of Washington, D. C.,

who had the story from his brother, who

was in command of the company and who

gave Sergeant Wood the order to fire. Yet

Mr. Michie fears some other officer of rank

may have been at that particular point on

that day, and he writes to Hon. H. Wallace

Brown, detailing the circumstance and ask-

ing for information on the point. The place

mentioned in the letter as the one at which

the general officer was wounded is the same

one the guides show as the scene of the

wounding of General Hancock. Whatever

honor there is in the transaction should in

all probability therefore go to Sergeant

AN INAUGURAL MEETING.

Mr. Brown, who represents Crawford county in the Legislature, met the writer of

the letter during the manguration of Gen-

eral Harrison at Washington and the letter

is written as one result of a conversation be-

charge upon the heights of Gettysburg on that eventful day. I had the honor to organize

and to command this company during the first year of the late unfortunate sectional

WHERE HANCOCK WAS SHOT.

"Company H, which had been fully re

cruited before I left the service, was reduced

by the casualties of war to about 50 men, when it began the charge upon the Federal

defenses upon the heights of Gettysburg. Upon this part of the field Garnett's and

Kemper's brigade of Pickett's division composed the first line of the attacking

rees, and Armstead's brigade of the same

division the second line, or reserves, support-ing the former brigade. About a third of

the men belonging to my old company who were present were killed, a third wounded

and the remaining third captured, after they had aided in driving the Federals from

the first line of defenses (a stone fence)

which they held until the last cartridge that

was within their reach—including many that were taken from their dead and

wounded comrades—was fired.
"When my brother, Captain H. C.
Michie, returned home from Johnson's
Island, where he had long been held a pris-

oner of war, he informed me that he had seen General Armistead, of the Reserves,

cross the stone fence, which had been aban-doned by the Federals, with his hat upon

the point of his sword, at the head of the remnant of his brigade; that he saw him fall

after going a short distance; that the men that followed him and were not killed

THE ORDER TO SHOOT.

'He saw a mounted Federal advance soon

afterward at the head of a heavy column of

apparently fresh troops to a point opposite his command, and he then inquired of his

men whether any of them had a cartridge

one, and desired to know whether he should

shoot the officer; that he then directed the

paper in which it was stated that General

that he was would be gallantly charging the rebels, when the last of them were on the point of surrendering. Captain Michie also informed me

ing. Captain Michie also informed me that white flags had been raised upon his

extreme left and right when this Federal

officer was shot by Sergeant Wood, but that the fire was terrible in front of his com-

THE STORY CONFIRMED.

cle, I became fully convinced that General Hancock was the officer that was shot by Sergeant Wood, and requested my brother,

as well as all of theattendant circumstances,

and the distance from each of these spots to

the position his immediate command held

behind the stone fence. My brother

thinks that the monument that was erected to the memory of General Hancock is not located upon the saot the

Federal officer was shot by Sergeant Wood, but he understood Colonel Batchelder to say that General Hancock did lead a heavy

column of troops about the close of the battle from the direction of the monument

toward the bloody angle, which would hav

tion was shot by Sergeant Wood, and tha

General Hancock was the only mounted

THE BLOODY ANGLE.

rmation to make the whole matter per

brought him to the spot the officer in ques-

"After reading the above mentioned arti-

mand.

left, and Sergeant Wood replied that he ha

quickly returned to the stone tence.

HARRISBURG, April 14 .- A claimant for

jest fights of that memorable battle.

A Question Ruised as to the Proper Location

#### FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Many Bodies Recovered at Samoa and Given a Hurried But Christian Burial,

#### THE ADMIRAL'S NARRATIVE.

He Blames the Navy Department for the Loss of the Trenton.

THE GERMAN CONSUL STILL SPITEFUL

After the Disaster-Admiral Kimberly's Anxiety-Captain Schoonmaker's Body Recovered German and American Memorial Exercises-Kindness of the Natives-King Matnafa's Offer-Danger of Fever Breaking Out-The Political Situation Unchanged-Awaiting the Result of the Berlin Conference - Both Sides Armed-Boorishnish of the German Officers and Consul.

The latest news from Samoa does not lift the cloud of sorrow caused by the recent awful disaster. There are grave fears that the survivors of the storm, who are poorly sheltered, may become the victims of fever if they are not soon removed. Admiral Kimberly, in his story of the wreck of the Trenton makes a serious charge against the Navy Department. The Samoan natives have shown their innate courtesy and kindness, against which the churlishness of the German officials contrasts unpleasantly and

PROPERTY ISSN. BY NEW YORK ASSOCIATED

APIA, SAMOA, March 30, VIA SAN FRANCISCO, April 14 .- After the storm of March 16 had subsided and after the officers and crews of the wrecked vessels had come ashore the evidence of the awful destruction was presented on every side. The German survivors remained in that part of the town where the property of the German Trading Company is located, but the Americans were to be seen everywhere. The officers had lost their uniforms and were dressed as common sailors.

Admiral Kimberly was the last to leave the American flagship Trenton. He went at once to some rooms which had been provided for him in the house of an American resident. The correspondent found the Admiral a few hours later sitting alone on the porch of a small house facing the Jurbor. There was an expression of great enxiety on his face as he sat watching the wreck of the American men-of-war. An Awtol Experience.

"Is it not awful?" he remarked to the correspondent. "In all my experience on sea, I have never seen a storm to equal this one. I can hardly realize yet the full extent of damage which has been done. My chief anxiety now is to get these 800 or 900 sailors back to America. It would be of no use for them to remain here, and I must get them home as quickly as possible. I shall either t legraph to Washington for a steamer to be sent from San Francisco to take the men back or I will charter a ship in Auckland. They must get back soon in some way."

The Admiral was asked in regard to his experience during the storm, but had little to say of a personal nature. He continued "The fires of the Trenton went out at 10 o'clock in the morning and our rudder and propeller were carried away at the same time. No one can realize the force with which the rudder was struck. I suppose a piece of wreckage touled it. The Admiral's Serious Charge.

"The pilot wheel whirled around with terrible velocity; every spoke in it was broken, and one of the men at the wheel had a leg broken. The great volumes of water poured in upon the berth deck through the hawse pipes; the fireroom was soon flooded, and the fires were put out. The hawse pipes should never have been placed where they were. It was a piece of faulty construction which the Government officials had been asked to remedy several times. If they had been located on the deck above the water would not have come in. I consider this as indirectly the cause of the loss of the Trenton. After our steam gave out we used the storm sail, and sent the men into the rigging and used them as sails. The ship was handled skillfully. It would have been impossible for us to steam out of the harbor as the Calliope did, as our engines were not powerful enough. We had on every pound of steam that would carry, and with three anchors out, we were not able to hold up against the storm. We fought against it as long as we could do so, but we were finally driven back upon the

The Admiral spoke feelingly of the death of Captain Schoonmaker and other officers and men who perished.

Apin Under Marine Guard. The confusion which was present everywhere in Apia during the first few days after the storm had disappeared at the end wrecked sailors had been made more comtain Huntington, and Mataafa's police have also assisted in maintaining order.

The men from the Trenton and Vandalia temporary tents for whelter. The Nipmen are still living aboard their vessel, and the German surviyors are quartered in a warehouse belonging to a German firm. Working parties are kept busy all the time on the wrecks of the Trenton and Wandalia, and articles | for peace. of every description have been brought ashere from the vessels and piled together in a large yard.

Divers Examining the Vessels. Divers have been at work, and many articles have been saved in that way. The

moved, and it will be placed on the Nipsic, as the latter ship lost her smokestack in the collision. The divers also have been making an examination of the Nipsic, and have things pertaining to foreigners." discovered that her keel had been carried away. It has not yet been ascertained whether the Nipsic will be able to leave the harbor of Apia or not. Admiral Kimberly is most anxious to get her away and send her either to Auckland or San Franciso for repairs, if he is satisfied she can stand the trip. She is not likely to leave, however, until the arrival of some other men-of-war. The Monongahela and Mohican are expect-

ed to arrive here soon. King Matnafa's Generous Offer. King Mataafa came down from his camp

a few days ago. A light rain had fallen the night before, and the water had leaked into many of the tents occupied by sailors. Mataafa pointed out to Admiral Kimberly the danger of sickness breaking out among the men on account of this exposure, and on behalf of his own people, he offered to vacate all the Samoan houses in Apia and allow the American sailers to have the use of them. Admiral Kimberly thanked Mataafa warmly, but stated to him it would be almost impossible to control the men if they were scattered around among the native louses. He promised to consider the offer, however, if the situation became more pressing. There is no immediate danger of the supply of provisions being exhausted. Several parties with whom contracts have been made for the feeding of men have plenty of provisions on hand, and the steamer Lubeck will arrive from Sydney in a few days, and a fresh supply will be ob-

A Fever Epidemic Fenred.

The officers and men of the Vandalia lost nearly everything, and a great many on the Trenton fared that little better. The officers are scattered all over town and have secured such accommodations as they can find. Many are living in native houses. There has been no local government in Apia for many months owing to the wars between the natives, consequently the sanitary condition of the town is very poor. The little streams are choked up with vegetation which has been allowed to grow without check, and the garbage is emptied everywhere. The immediate quarters of the men is kept clean as possible, and a great effort is being made to prevent disease, but the men are compelled to work on the wrecks in the hot sun, and there is considerable danger of fever.

Although 146 men lost their lives during the storm, there have not been more than 40 bodies recovered. For the first day or two. bodies of Americans were buried in a cemetery connected with the London Mission, and the bodies of the Germans were buried in the French Catholic cemetery, but it soon became impossible to identify the bodies, and owing to the warm climate it was neces sary to bury them where they were found.

Captain Schoonmaker's Body Recovered. A number of rough coffins were made, but number of bodies were buried in mats. Some of the bodies were terribly mutilated by the beating for hours against the coral reefs. Paymaster Arms' body was recovered two days after the storm. It was positively identified by the clothing and the ring which he wore. The body was in a terrible condition, and was buried in the mats where it was washed ashore. Some of the natives also found a body about the same time, four miles up the coast, and from the description which they gave it was believed to be that of Captain Schoonmaker, but the identification was not positive. The bodies of Lieu tenant Sutton and Pay Clerk Roach have

not been recovered. On Friday, March 22, the Germans held memorial service at the French Catholic Church. Admiral Kimberly, Captain Farquhar, Consul Blacklock and many other Americans attended, and a guard of honor from the United States war ships was also present. The American memorial services were held Sunday moraing, March 24, in a large yard in which the Trenton men have their quarters. The services were very brief, and were conducted by Chaplain

McAllister, of the Trenton. German Boorishness Over 700 men from the three American men of war were present, but none of the

German officers attended. The storm does not seem to have changed the political situation of Samoa so far as the natives are concerned. Both the parties are still encamped in the same positions they have occupied for several months past. Mataafa's men have not given the slightest intimation that they intended to take advantage of the unprepared condition of the Germans, and it is not thought they will make any attack upon Tamasese's force

pending the Berlin conference. The German Consul, Dr. Knappe, is still pursuing a spiteful course, which has always characterized his administration of the affairs here, notwithstanding the noble work of the Samoans in saving the lives of the Germans during the storm. Dr. Knappe posted printed notices a few days ago declaring the Samoans daily steal the produce from the German plantations, and warning the public not to purchase anything from

Captain Fritz has not yet recovered from injuries received during the storm.

#### A HAPPY DAY IN SAMOA Admiral Kimberly's Arrival Hailed With

Delight-His Presence Expected to End Strife-Matanfa Desires Henoruble Peace and Relies Upon the

United States. The correspondent had an interview with Mataafa and the principal chiefs prior to the great storm, in regard to the proposed conference in Germany. King Mataafa discussed the matter freely, but answered of the week. The quarters of the ship- all inquiries with great deliberation. While he did not seem to believe that the conferfortable, and the daily routine duty was ence would have any beneficial results as properly attended to. Consul Blacklock's far as the native Samoans were concerned. orders prohibiting the sale of liquor to the he expressed a strong desire that the Amerisailors had a good effect, and very few can and British representatives might b drunken men were to be seen. The town is able to effect a solution of the recent diffistill under marine guard, in charge of Cap- culties and former Samoan Government, and insure peace and prosperity to the island.

Mataafa declared that he had nothing to hope for from Germany; that all the wars have formed a barracks and have erected among the natives in Samoa and the bloodshed which had occurred during the last few months were due to German interference and that German representatives here had made so many misstatements to him that he could no longer place any confidence in their promises or their professed desire

Germany Acknowledged His Kingship Matanfa showed the correspondent the original letter written him by P. Knappe the German Consul, after the recent fight between the Germans and the Samoans, in amounts of money, were recovered. The smekestack of the Vandalia has been rewhich letter the Consul addressed Matanfa

the proposal that "Samoans should rule over things on the islands pertaining to Samoa, and that Germany should rule over

The

Matsafa did not reply to Knappe's last letter making the proposition for dual government. At the time this interview was held with Mataafa the Trenton, with Admiral Kimberly aboard, had not reached Apia, and the natives were looking forward the war against Tamasese's forces.

Matnafa Wants Pence. His chief desire seemed to be to bring the strife to a close as quickly as possible, and to allow the 6,000 warriors, now encamped behind the breastworks, to return to their homes and families, and resume their peaceful occupations, which they followed before King Malietoa was carried off by the Ger-

Mataata stated that the assistance expected from Admiral Kimberly he believed would come in the form of an emphatic pro-test against any further German interference. He believed the Admiral would force the Germans to cease their operations against the natives, and also to require them to render no more assistance to Tama-sese, which must thereby bring the war to a close, as Tamasese's forces were so greatly reduced that without assistance from the Germans there was little or nothing to fear

A Handsome, Intelligent Man. are near the principal entrance to the camp, in an ordinary Samoan house, but little better than the other structures that are scattered around it. Mataafa's flag floats from a staff in front of the house. Long brush in all the surrounding country.

A Happy Day for Samon. toa brought back to Samoa.

"I'm not able to answer that," replied Mataafa. "I am a member of Malietoa's family and at the time he was deposed by the Germans, was his principal chief. Just before he surrendered to the German com-mander, he handed over his office to me

Who Will be King?

the appointment by electing me king, and I now hold my office, not only by virtue of Malieton's appointment, but also by the votes of a majority of the Samoan people. In view of the fact that Malleton resigned his office in my favor he will be the second of the fact that Malleton resigned the fact that Malleton resig become king again in case he returned to his native land. Malietoa and myself would have to should return here we would at once hold a conference for that purpose. I feel sure there would be no serious controversy be-

# NO ONE TO BLAME.

So Says Commodore Walker, Who Expresses Regret at the Death of Captain Schoonmaker-Admiral Porter Not Ready to Talk-Official Advices Expected.

WASHINGTON, April 14.-The long and val officers generally were of opinion this life. They were not inclined to have decided opinion in regard to the handling of the various vessels. Commodore Walker, Chief of the Bureau of ury, voiced the opinion of them all when he gives an opinion is simply guessing. We do not know just how matters stood, and it might have been done. It is impossible to tell much about it. There was some fine men, excellent officers, on the ships, and we know that the vessels were lost. Admiral Kimberly is a splendid officer and a fine man, and Captain Farqu-har, Commander Mullane and Captain Schoonmaker, of the Vandalia, who lost his life are, excellent officers. They doubtless did all they could. I think probably there

is no blame to be attached to any one. Admiral Porter was seen, but he had not yet read the published reports, therefore could not express any opinion of the situation in the light of the fuller particular eceived. No advices were received by the Department to-day, but it is probable that in four or five days the mail from San Fran-

report from one of the officers at Samoa.

Men to Pieces. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WILKESBARRE, April 14.—Charles Hodges, a fire boss, and Even Madden, a pump runner, were passing through an abandoned working in Grand Tunnel mine this morning, when their lights ignited a

six children. Madden was years old and a widower.

CORRLED BY THE ENGLISH

to the Syndicate. SPECIAL THEEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

Sergeant Wood, of Pickett's Brigade, Claims the Doubtful Honor of WOUNDING THE GALLANT GENERAL

During the Hottest Fighting at the Battle

eagerly to the Admiral's arrival. Mataafa was asked by the correspondent if he expected any assistance from the American Admiral, and he replied promptly that he looked for such assistance. He did not say that he expected the Admiral to act as his ally in making war upon the Germans; in fact, he disavowed any desire to carry on

Mataafa is a large, finely proportioned man, and is about 50 years of age. He is regarded by the white residents of Samoa as far superior to his predecessor. His camp is located on a high plateau, about a mile back of Apia. The King's headquarters lines of stone breastworks extend around ascend to the plateau from valleys and low lands lying around it, make the position a particularly strong one. A great number of cocoanut and other trees cover the entire enosure, and there is a heavy growth of

The correspondent called on Mataafa again on the day after the arrival of Admiral Kimberly. The King said it was the happiest day of the year for all of the Samoans. Mataafa was asked to express his views in regard to the possibility of a re-turn to Samoa of the ex-King Malietoa, who is now held as a prisoner on Marshall Islands by the Germans. Mataafa was would be satisfied to see Malie

"I would be most happy to see him back in Samoa," replied the King. "In case of Malietoa's return would he be entitled to resume his former place as the

King of Samoa?' and left the administration of affairs in my

He appointed me his successor in every respect, and my people afterward confirmed in my favor, he will not necessarily determine between ourselves who should be king, and if he

American and English residents of San Francisco who have lived in Samoa a great number of years, and who are familiar with the political situation of the country, at pear agree in the belief that if Malieton returns there he will make no effort to resume his former power, but will resign all claim of authority in favor of Matania and ac knowledge him as King of Samoa.

graphic report of the disaster at Samoa was ead with a great deal of interest here. Na evening that no blame could be attached to anyone for the loss of ships and Navigation and Acting Secretary of Treassaid to a reporter to-night: "Any man who would be merely guesswork to say what

cisco will bring a long and carefully written

A FATAL MINE EXPLOSION. Gas in an Abandoned Working Blows Two

large amount of accumulated gas, and both nen were blown to pieces.

Hodges was 45 years of age and leaves a

A Big Newark Brewery Sold for \$600,000

NEWARK, N. J., April 14.—Mrs. C. Trefz, who, since her busband's death, has been running the Trefz Brewery, in this city, has agreed to sell out for \$600,000 to

from the nearest position held by the Confederates during the battle.

"Second—The distance from said monument to the bloody angle, and whether General Hancock led a body of troops from the direction of said monument toward the bloody angle about the close of the fight, as my brother understood Colonel Batchelder to say. WHO SHOT HANCOCK?

PITTSBURG. MONDAY. APRIL

"Third-Whether any other officer went into this battle on horselack at this point just before the battle ended, and whether

15.

any other officer than Hancock was wounded and dragged at that time or place.

"Sergeant Wood says that he deliberately aimed at the lower part of the body of the officer who led the advancing column of Federal troops, and the fact that General Hancock was strack and for from the part Hancock was struck not far from the part of the body that was aimed at by Wood should be considered in the formation of an opinion upon the subject." SIMPSON.

#### TROUBLE BREWING.

Scheme Afoot to Capture Lower Caliwounded General Hancock at the Battle of fornin - A Secret Society in the Gettysburg. He seems anxious to reap any South Said to be Engineering the Matter.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. Los Angeles, Cal., April 14.-There is a well-authenticated scheme on foot to capture Lower California. A reporter yesterday found two gentlemen who had been asked to join in the undertaking. They are Grand Army men, well known and reliable. At their request their names are not given, but if it becomes necessary their names can be established. One of them occupies an official position in this city, and the other is a well-known capitalist. To a reporter one said:

city, and the other is a well-known capi-talist. To a reporter one said:

"Yes, sir, I think there is a scheme to capture the lower peninsula, and if the plan is as well organized and has the powerful backing that the members claim for it, they may make considerable trouble for Mexico. I was asked to join, and was offered suitable rank and pay. Of course I would have nothing to do with such a vile scheme, and did not want to know too much about it."

The second Federal officer, when interro gated by the reporter, admitted having had the same offer made to him. "The scheme is being worked through a secret order which has a large membership through the South," he said, "and they are well organized and number over 1,000 men in the military department, and the civil department takes in many prominent and influential men. I refused to have anything to do with the scheme, but expect to hear from it before long. Any one who has watched the progress of things on the peninsula during the past year, and who has known of the ex-istence of this society, can easily see that trouble is brewing.'

## A DOCTOR'S TRAGIC DEATH.

tween the gentlemen at the time. Mr. While Suffering From a Mind Diseased, He Brown's regiment fought at Gettysburg, but Takes a Dose of Strychnine.

Mr. Michie's letter is as follows:
"I have reasons for believing that the shot that wounded General Hancock, and thereby nearly paralyzed the movements of the Fed-ISPECIAL TREEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 NEW YORK, April 14 .- Dr. George R. Gyles, who has been for the last 40 years a well-known physician and druggist in this nearly paralyzed the movements of the Fed-eral army during the remainder of the day (July 3, 1863), was delivered under trying circumstances by Sergeant William Rice Wood, of my old company, which was com-manded at that time by my brother, Lieu-tenaut Henry Clay Michie, its captain hav-ing been mortally wounded during Pickett's nine, this morning, at his residence, 417 West Twenty-fifth street. Recently Dr. Gyles' friends have noticed that his health was failing, and at times his mind seemed to be rambling. The death of his only daughter, about a year ago, was a shock from which he never recovered. About the time of his daughter's death a verdict for S1,500 damages was found against Dr. Gyles, in favor of a patient who charged him with malpractice in setting a broken leg. Recently his devotion to a patient, a lady whose case was critical, is said to have war, and will give you all of the facts upon which the opinion is based that General Hancock was shot by Sergeant Wood, of Company H (Whitehall Guard), Fiftysixth Ragiment, Garnett's Brigade, Pickett's Division, of Virginia Volunteers. overtaxed his strength. He greatly feared hat she would die, but she recovered.

Dr. Gyles' mental depression during the last few weeks led his wife to think that he was suffering from softening of the brain. After the doctor's death a card was found under a book on the table, which read as

Sunday morning. Nobody to blame, G. R. GYLES. Notwithstanding this evidence, Mrs. Gyles refused to believe that her husband had committed suicide. Deputy Coroner Jenkins found on Dr. Gyles' medicine chest a bottle partly filled with strychnine, and after an examination came to the conclusion that Dr. Gyles had swallowed that poison. Dr. Gyles' friends think that he was insane.

A TRAIN SINKS INTO THE GROUND.

Disastrous Wreck Caused by the Caving-In of a Conl Mine.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BELLEVILLE, ILL., April 14 .- A re markable freight wreck occurred on the Cairo Short Line, two miles from Belleville, yesterday morning. Freight No. 3, north-bound from Duquoin, was run-ning toward Belleville at a rate of 25 miles an hour, with Engineer Pat Tobin and Fireman Harry Nolan in the cab. The track was clear ahead, when suddenty with out any warning, the roadbed began to sink, and the engineer and fireman felt themselves rapidly dropping below the surface of the ground. They jumped for their lives, and both escaped with but a few bruises. The engine and train went down a distance of ten feet, and the terrific wreck

followed. The cats, engine and freight were smashed and destroyed in the earth. As soon as the frightened trainmen could recover their wits, they learned that the train was over Marsh's coal mine, and that the mine had caved in. Along the track for a distance of 100 feet the road had sunk lown from 8 to 10 feet. Sam Patton, a brakeman who went down with the wreck, was badly hurt.

A CLERK OUT OF CLOVER.

shoot the officer; that he then directed the Sergeant to shoot, which he did, and that the Federal officer immediately fell over, and would have been dragged by his horse but for assistance rendered by Federal officers, who extricated him.

"During the political campaign between Garfield and Hancock, I saw an article taken from a Pennsylvania Democratic paper in which it was stated that General He Systematically Robs His Employer Hancock, though greatly exposed, went almost through this battle unscathed, and that he was wounded by a stray shot while Getting \$10,000 in Goods in Two Years. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

NEWARK, N. J., April 14.-Alligator skins, lizards' skins and kangaroo hide have been disappearing from R. G. Salo mon's factory, Newark, for two years, and recently Mr. Salomon got an anonymous letter warning him that one of his most trusted employes was robbing him. Detec-tive Ben Stainsby on Saturday evening lodged Bernard Schroeder, of 183 South Omnge avenue, in the prison at police head quarters, having previously taken Schroede to Mr. Salomon's house, where he made full confession to his employer and begged who was preparing to attend the "Blue and Gray" reunion at Gettysburg, to ascertain the exact spot where General Armistead was killed and General Hancock was wounded, for mercy. The amount of Salomon's loss is placed a

\$10,000. Schroeder was getting a salary of \$22 00 a week. He lived in good style. Stainsby found a number of letters from the clerk to his customers, and Schroeder pro-duced some documents which, together with his evidence, will enable Mr. Salomor sue them. Schroeder is still locked up.

THE ROCHESTER CAR STRIKE. Mob Makes a Raid Upon a Boarding

House-Six Arrests Made. ROCHESTER, April 14.-There was con parative quies to-day among the strikers,

Federal officer and the only one that was wounded about the close of the fight on that part of the line, and that he was dragged and relieved by Federal soldiers." no one was injured. The windows of several cars were broken with stones. Early this evening a mob surrounded a boarding house in Clinton street where four drivers lived. The men became frightened, and as their landlady cannot speak English, they were somewhat troubled. The woman dis-guised herself and escaped to another house, The writer of the letter then asks Mr. Brown to secure for him the following in-"First. Whether General Hancock was wounded upon the exact spot upon which the monument in his bonor has been erect-

A REGULAR MODERN MUNCHAUSEN

Twice Weds a Beautiful and Trusting American Lady Who Was

OLD ENOUGH TO HAVE HER EYES OPEN

and Ingenuity.

Another lesson is read to American girls who have an inclination to marry a foreign title without first learning something about the character of the biped to which it is attached. A German, claiming to be Baron Von Sureow, is married to a Baltimore heiress, Miss Willie Constable, and when, upon the point of having the truth of his stories of great wealth coming to him tested, he disappears, king with him all the money his still trusting wife can raise.

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 NEW YORK, April 14.-Baron F. E. Von Sureow and Miss Willie Anna Constable were united in marriage at Baltimore in September last. Following the example of other nobles, the Baron immediately embarked with his bride to Philadelphia, where the tie was made more secure, if possible, by the repetition of the matrimonial rites. Thereupon the couple came on to New York, where Miss Constable is well known and much respected, and went to live in a fashionable boarding house up

The intimate friends of Miss Constable reside in Baltimore, where the wooing took place. They were bitterly opposed to the match. Absolutely nothing was known of the Baron, other than what he told them concerning his vast riches, great estates, and honored position in Germany. His appearance was not prepossessing. He was beyond middle age, of medium height and slight of build. He had thin gray hair and slight blonde whiskers tinger gray. His dress was plain, and he ap-peared not at all elated with his own daz zling personality. His English was very broken.

OLD ENOUGH TO KNOW BETTER Miss Constable was a large, handsome woman of 33, with great lustrous eyes, a velvety complexion and brown hair. A pair of eyeglasses, which she always wore, gave her a decidedly distinguished appearance. At her father's death, which occurred city, committed suicide by taking strych-During his courtship the Baron explained

his seeming lack of lavishness by saying that his father, to whom he made known his intention to marry an American girl, had become angered and prevented the Baron om enjoying the income of his own estates for the time being.

After the ceremony was performed the nobleman's finances appeared more straitened than ever. The couple lived, while in New York, on the modest income the Baroness possessed in her own right. Baron announced about this time through the intrigues of his father he had been ordered to resume his rank in the German army, which he refused to do, and his disobedience had caused his court mar-

tial and conviction of insubordination. DECIDEDLY UNFORTUNATE. This seemed exceedingly unfortunate ceived official information of his mother' death and of an inheritance she had left him of \$250,000, and a bequest to his wife of \$25,000 in addition. The angry father, who was the ruler of a prosperous German vil-lage, Baron Von Sureow explained, had also attached this inheritance of his courtmartialed son, an arbitrary act that was possible under the laws of Germany and the exalted position held by his father. The baroness was assured, however, that the in-justice could not last a great while, for even if the unnatural father did not relent, his death, which he could not think of without

a son's regret, was a matter of but a short time, he being a man over 90 years of age, and quite feeble.

At the same time Baron Van Sureow told his wife and acquaintances that his godmother's death had occurred shortly after that of his mother, and through

would come into possession of \$14,000 per year on the 1st of August. GREAT KINDNESS OF A FRIEND. On the same date he inadvertently stated he would begin the enjoyment of \$6,000 per year additional, which a sympathetic friend had willed him to in a measure offset the cruel decrees of his father, whom the friend had in life vainly importuned to do justice

to his son.

These bequests had fortunately been made in such a manner, the Baron said, that the machinations of his father could not deprive him of them. If they could get along until August 1, therefore, they would be assured of a competency that would keep them modestly until he got possession of the many millions that would be his when his father died or relented. These assurances, in which the Baroness had implicit dence, greatly encouraged her, and the couple continued to live in comfortable style on her money, which was fast ebbing

The next story told by the baron was that a demi-millionaire uncle, who was a bach-elor without kith or kin save the baron and

of his possessions, which amounted to about \$500,000, to his beloved nephew. HE WOULD BRAVE HIS FATHER. The stern father, the baron said exultingly, could not keep him out of this, either, and he expressed his determination to leave at once for Germany, in company with his wife, to brave his father's anger and the terrors of the court martial sentence, and take possession of the last fortune that had been left him.

This trip involved an expenditure of considerable money, but the matter was press-ing, and by an effort the necessary amount was forthcoming. Last Monday the money was placed in the hands of the baron, who left to engage passage on the first outgoing steamer. The baroness retained but \$60 for

That day and night passed and the baron did not return. The next afternoon a letter was received from him. In it he stated that he had learned that other heirs to his uncle's property had turned up, and that they had determined to contest the will. He did not

THE HEART TO PACE HER with this last of many disappointments, and he did not wish to subject her to the annoy-

he did not wish to subject her to the annoy-ance of struggling against circumstance in a strange country. Therefore, when she re-ceived this letter, he would be on board the Alaska, of the Guion Line, bound for Ger-many alone. He advised her to live economically, and begged that she retain her trust in him for one short month, when he would return to her with ample wealth to the strange for novide for them. In variously and cars were run without trouble in many of the lines. It was reported that one car had been thrown over in Hudson street, but to thereafter provide for them luxuriously.

The Baroness was overcome with grief
and mortification. She was certain that his
great troubles had unbalanced his mind, whence she sent a note to a telephone sta-tion asking aid. The patrol wagon was promptly on hand, and six men were ar-rested. The four drivers were taken to the Tuesday, and she followed on the Gallia, of Main street barns, where they will stay. the Cunard Line, which sailed Wednesday.

She took with her but part of her wardrobe, and all the money she had was the \$60 men-tioned, she being loath to ask favors from her friends under the circumstances.

A PALPABLE DESERTION. It is improbable that the cablegram will reach Baron Von Sureow. His name does not appear on the passenger list of the Alaska, and if he sailed at all he did so incognito. Neither is the name of the barones on the Gallia's passenger list, but her friends know that she did not intend to use

The Baroness Von Sureow is well known as Miss Willie Constable, at the Hotel Normandie in this city, where she was a guest for upward of a year prior to her marriage.

#### STOPPED HIS BEER.

W. O. Leeds, wife of one of the richest men

in Indiana, has secured evidence that 19

An Indiana Millioonire's Wife Orders Saloonkeepers Not to Sell to Her Husband-The Latter Will Back the Liquor Dealers in a Fight Against His Wife. MICHIGAN CITY, IND., April 14.-Mrs.

different saloonkeepers in Michigan City have sold liquor to her husband this year after she had, in accordance with the law, formally notified them not to do so. The papers were served by her in person.

In an interview Mrs. Leeds attributes
Mr. Leeds' drinking habits to the influence of politicians and saloon men, who have fastened themselves upon him. Mrs. Leeds says she proposes to have the saloon keepers suffer from \$10 to \$100 fine for every drink sold Mr. Leeds after the notice was given. Her investigation showed incidentally that out of 65 places in Michigan City where liquor is sold only 51 are licensed. She in-tends to have the unlicensed 14 forced to close. Mrs. Leeds adds: "I'm not a Pro-hibitionist. I'm a temperance woman. I've told them in one place in town that Mr. Leeds can come in there and take his

beer, but he must not take too much, and they must not sell him too much," Mrs. Leeds is well supplied with money and looks like a determined woman. The saloon keepers do not appear to be worried. It is rumored that Mr. Leeds has promised to stand back of them in any proceedings and supply the sinews of war. The amount of money he can control is estimated to be \$5,000,000.

SHOT HIMSELF THROUGH THE HEAD. A Brave Soldier Chooses One of the Most Ignominious Deaths. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

ALBANY, April 14.-Information come from Plattsburg that late Saturday night Captain Ogden B. Reed, of the Eleventh United States Infantry, stationed at the Plattsburg barracks, committed suicide. The Captain had just returned from town, where he had obtained permission to visit the Court House on Monday morning, to hear the closing arguments in the Harrison murder trial. After speaking to his wife he went into the sitting room. The report of a pistol soon after brought his wife to the room, where she saw her husband lying on a sofa, bleeding at the mouth. He had placed the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth, and shot bimself through the head.

Captain Reed was born in Colchester, Vt., September 16, 1843; enlisted as a private in the Eighteenth Vermont Volunteers August 4, 1863; worked himself up by brave and mentorious service to Major, and was brevitted March 13, 1865. He was through the war, and several times severely wounded. He had been in the general recruiting service in the West, and was commanding officer at the Plattsburg barracks for two years. He leaves a widow and three

NOT VERY MUCH ACCOMPLISHED. Only Thirty Bills, Mostly Local, So Far Passed by the Legislature. PEROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 HARRISBURG, April 14.-The resolution

for the Legislature to go to New York to help celebrate the last of the centennials was passed by the House early in the session, and now that the Senate has passed it, opposition has arisen to it in the lower branch. As a result, a resolution will be offered in the House to-morrow evening by a Republican member, looking to a revocation of the action. It is urged that the business of the session is so far behind that the trip to New York would be fatal to many important bills on the calendar if the Legislature adheres to the action taken to

adjourn on the 9th of May.

This argument can be used with excellent effect on members who have bills on which their political future is largely staked. The record of the session on bills passed is thus far very light. Thirty bills have reached the Governor; 26 of these have been approved, three have been withdrawn, and one, the bill for the sale of the Allegheny court house buildings, has been vetoed. The most of the bills have been local in their character, or of a nature not particularly interesting to the public.

## MINNEAPOLIS CAR STRIKE.

The Men Still Firm, But an Attempt to Ru-

the Cars Will be Made To-Day. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., April 14.-Ther is no change in the status of the strike of the street railway and motor line employes. The men continue firm, and declare that they will not give up the fight. Mass meetings were held Saturday night and this afternoon, and local labor leaders advised

the men to not give in. "Monopolists" were also strongly denounced. President Lowry to-day reiterated his determination to run cars to-morrow, and the attempt will undoubtedly be made. Mayor Dean to-day issued a proclamation warning the strikers against attempting to interfere with the running of cars and against creating disturbances on the streets.

A BAND OF BOY ROBBERS. They Stenl Hundreds of Dollars' Worth of

Brass From Railroads. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. LIMA, O., April 14.-It has been discovered that there are eight or ten boys banded together here who have been stealing brass from the railroads and different factories and selling it to junk dealers. The paper mill has lost several hundred dollars' worth and other factories have lost more. One of the boys, named Costello, who was arrested, squealed on the others. He was sent to the Reform School yesterday. The ages of the boys range from 10 to 17 years. They claim the junk dealer put them up to do the stealing. The boys and the dealer will be arrested to-morrow.

## WINNERS AND LOSERS.

West Virginia Federal Office Holders Moving Out for Their Successors. PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

WHEELING, April 14.-Quite a numbe of changes have been made in the Federal offices in this city within the past two days. and others are impending. The Board of Pension Examiners has resigned in a body. and Drs. S. L. Jepson and W. E. Stathers have been appointed, leaving one place to be filled. Unstodian Thomas Fee, of the Custom House, received his dismissal this evening, and Charles Bickerton is appointed in his place. Superintendent James M. Todd, of the Custom House repairs, has been removed, and Charles Bachman appointed. The latter will go on duty to-

# CENTS

Two Parties of Booms the Prairie to 1

THEIR TITLE TO OKLAHOM. The Rush Beats Anything Since the Days

WOMEN SEEKING THE PROMISED LAND.

of the Forty-Niners.

Arkansus, Illinois, Kentucky, Kansas and Texas Send-

ing Out Colonies. Thousands are heading for the promised land of Oklahoma. Women are prepared

to assert their equality with men in the

matter of pre-empting claims, Already a bloody fight has occurred in a dispute over land. The colonists are going from all the Western States, and it is expected that there will not be enough land to go around. ST. LOUIS, April 14 .- Among the latest items from the Indian Territory, is one, a bloody tragedy, a few days ago, in the western part of Oklahoma, between two men from Kiowa, Kan., and two men from Texas, for the possession of a claim. Guns

were used freely, and one of the Kiowa men was killed, and a Texan mortally wounded. The other two men called a truce, and, placing their wounded comrades on a wagon, started for a neighboring ranch. Before they reached it the fight was renewed, and the entire party was discovered later by some cowboys stretched out on the prairie. The cowboys took the one dead and three wounded men to the nearest stage

The Toneka and Santa Fe Railway Company now has 487 freight cars on their side tracks in the yards at Arkansas City, Kan., which are being loaded with implements, household goods, merchandise and houses framed and ready to be put up. The agent at that point said to-day: "I can now at that point said to-day: move 1,000 cars of freight and 5,000 passengers in 12 hours."

ALL BOUND FOR OKLAHOMA.

The entire Western Arkansas border is a scene of bustling activity. People are striving to get into Oklahoma by the southeastern entrance, which opens by far the richest portion of the new Territory. Captain S. H. Scott, a prominent lawyer of this city, has organized a large colony and proposes to lay out a town site near Kinekapoo reservation. A party of North Carolina ne-groes, headed by a planter named George Ingram, have just arrived. Government officials from the Pottawatomie and Iowa reservations report that the neighborhood is fairly alive with a heterogeneous mass of neople. Old forty-niners say the scene rivals anything in the old Cali ornia days, If the present rush continues until the 22d more than twice as many will be on the southern border of Oklahoma as can be ac-

General Merritt at Fort Leavenworth, has issued orders to the military officers in the Territory to permit becomers to cross the Cherokee outlet in time to reach the Oklaoma line on the 22nd, the date set for the opening of the Territory by the President's

WOMEN SEEKING THE PROMISED LAND. Among the arrivals at Wiehita yesterday were two women, Miss Holly Young, of Quincy, and Miss Manitta Daisy, of Louis-ville, Ky., who will take up claims in Oklahoma. Besides these there are a part of young Kansas "marms" in charge of Miss Bruce, who were driven out by the soldiers, and a party of eight young ladies from Purcell that will battle for a quarter

section each.

The Texas contingent of the boomers is massed at Gainesville, and the excitement there is as intense as in Southern Kansas. Thousands will leave there on the 21st for

Oklahoma. A meeting of the Chicago Oklahoms Colony was held to-day in the Plumbers' Exchange. About 60 persons were present, most of whom declared their intention of going to Oklahoms. Among those present were several la-dies. Philip Summerfield, the President of a colony organized on the West Side or a colony organized on the West Side, was present, and a proposition was made for the two cologies to unite. This was referred to a committee, who will report tomorrow night. The Chicago colony numbers about 300, and the officers say they will be reinforced by contingents from Rockford, Freeport and other towns in the northern part of the State.

ern part of the State. COULDN'T PART WITH HIS LENA.

Affecting Scene at the Grave of a Girl Who Took Her Own Life.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR, 1 STAPLETON, L. I., April 14.-There was an affecting scene yesterday afternoon at the burial of Miss Lena Zimmer, who killed herself with earbolic acid poison at her home here. As the coffin was being lowered into the grave in the Cooper's cemetery, Joseph Nichols, the dead girl's lover, broke down completely and attempted to jump into the grave. He wept like a child, and as he was held back by two men he wrung his hands and called out repeatedly: "Lena! Lena! I

must go with you."

The heart-broken lover was finally induced to enter a carriage, and was driven to his father's home in this town. Nichols, who is about 20 years old, is a son of a Staten Island florist. It is understood that he and Miss Zimmer were engaged to be married. As far as can be learned, there was no trouble between them. Miss Zimmer's suicide is attributed to another cause. Coroner Hughes has not yet finished the inquest.

HE FOUGHT NAPOLEON.

A Centenarian in Chicago Who Was in the Battle of Waterloo. PAPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR 1

CHICAGO, April 14.—Charles Voss, over 100 years old, walked into the Twelfth street station this afternoon and asked for food and shelter. He had been thrown out of his home by his son. Voss told the officers that he was born in Leichen, Germany, and that in 1811 he enlisted in the Blue Uhlans and fought against Napoleon at Austerlitz, Leipsic and Waterloo. Voss Waterloo. witnessed the burning of Moscow, and was decorated with the Iron Cross in 1813. In 1848 Voss was a revolutionist in Berlin. He came to New York in 1858, and reached Chicago in 1860. He has been here ever

The old man's son came to the station this evening and took him back to his

He Wants Big Money. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE A

Youngstown, April 14.-Robert P. Campbell, of Pittsburg, has entered suit here against the Ohio Iron and Steel Company for \$25,000 damages, alleging that while riding on a freight car over a trestle belonging to the company it gave way, crippling him for life.

A Stenmahlp Affre. NEW YORK April 14 - The steamer Pio Grande was damaged \$25,000 by fire at the